(c) and (d) The balance recoverable reserves of gas established by ONGC and OIL, as on 1.4.2005, are 517.02 MMT and 108.96 MMT respectively.

However, the production capacity of any hydrocarbon field is dynamic, depending upon various factors including the explorable reserve base available, permitted production potential based on reservoir considerations, availability of end consumers etc. Hence, gas production capacity may increase or decrease depending on the above factors.

(e) The average cost of production of natural gas of ONGC and OIL is Rs. 2,578 and Rs. 1770 per 1000 cubic metres, respectively.

Use of heavy high sulpher crude in refineries

†2910. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by using cheap crude oil in the oil refineries of the country the increase in the cost of diesel and petrol can be checked;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what percentage heavy-high sulpher crude is being used in oil-refineries of the country as on date; and

(d) the details regarding the maximum percentage of the same being used in the other countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) Refineries are designed to process specific type of crude oils depending upon its configuration, quality of products to be produced and emission limits. Large deviations in the crude oil type can affect the processing rate adversely thus reducing the production capability of products like Diesel and Petrol. Cheap crude

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

oils (which are comparatively heavier and have a higher sulpher content) would normally have less distillates and more residue and would require a high capacity of specifically designed residue upgrading facilities. Thus, it may not be possible to check the increase in the cost of diesel and petrol through the use of heavy high sulpher crude oils.

(c) The percentage of high sulpher crude processed by Indian Refineries during the first quarter (April-June) 2005-06 was 61.6%.

(d) There are certain refineries in the world which use 100% high sulpher crude.

Production of petrol from coal

†2911. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for making petrol from coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued for preparing a viability report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) to what extent the oil dependence of the country is likely to be decreased after production of petrol from coal; and

(f) to what extent foreign currency be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (d) Government is actively encouraging coal-oil-co-processing technology. Oil India Limited (OIL) have taken up a study for Coal-Only-Processing with certain modifications to adopt Catalytic Two Stage Liquefaction (CTSL) technology with the help of M/s AXENS, NA, USA. The test run has been successfully completed with very encouraging results: coal conversion is 99% and liquid yield

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.